THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED THRICE A-WEEK,—EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.—PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

VOL. XLV.] SATURDAY, 23 DECEMBER, 1837. [NO. 9463.

FOR LONDON CALLING AT THE CAPE—The well known fast sailing Ship *Boyne*, Capt. *George Richardson*, of 650 Tons burthen, expressly fitted up for Passengers and has a Surgeon attached, will sail the first week of Jan. plans of her spacious accommodations may be had on application to *D. and M. Pestonjee*.—Bombay, 23d December 1837.

FOR LONDON TOUCHING AT THE CAPE.—The *Buckinghamshire* 1,500 Tons, *W. F. Hopkins H. C. S.* Commander, daily expected from China and will sail for London in all next Month : for Freight or Passage Apply to Messrs. *D. and M, Pestonjee*.

N. B. This Ship will touch on the Malabar Coast for passengers if inducement to do so be offered.—Bombay, 23d December 1837.

FOR LONDON. AND THE CAPE —The *Lady Feversham*, 500 Tons, *George Webster*, Commander, will sail about the 25th December, calling on the coast if inducement offers,—has good accommodations for passengers and carries a Surgeon. For passage apply to the Captain at the Office of Messrs. *Dirom, Carter and Co.*, where plans of her accommodations may be had.

FOR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL *The Princess Charlotte* 509 Tons, *B. Sproule*, Commander has good accommodation for passengers and will sail about the 20th instant, apply to the Captain on board or at the office of Messrs. *Dirom Carter and Co.*—Bombay, 23d November, 1837.

FOR LONDON AND THE CAPE. —The *Gilmore*, Captain *H. H. Lindsay*, will be despatched early in January; carries an experienced Surgeon. For Freight or Passage apply to

DUNCAN GIBB, AND Co

Dady's Building, 23d December, 1837

FOR LIVERPOOL The New Fast sailing *Barque "John Knox"* *John Thompson* C[illegible]der, will have quick despatch,

For Freight &c[illegible]

[illegible]IBB, AND Co.

Dady's Building, 23d D[illegible]e 1837.

FOR LONDON.—The new Ship *Berkshire*, 600 Tons, Captain *John Clarkson*, having spacious accommodations for Passengers, is expected to arrive shortly and will be dispatched early in January. For Passage apply to, Messrs. *Remington, and Co.*

FOR LONDON.—*The Triumph*, 600 Tons, *Captain Thomas Green*, having spacious accommodations for Passengers, is expected to arrive in December, and will be dispatched in January.—For Passage apply to *Messrs. Remington and Co.*

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The Ship *Frances*, 500 tons burthen *Charles Heath*, Commander, will sail on the 28th Inst., has roomy accommodations for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.

For Passage apply at the Office of *Higginson and Cardwell, Rampart Row*,—Bombay 16th December, 1837.

FOR LONDON.—The *Malabar*, Captain H. B, BAX, H. C. S. of the burthen of 700 tons, will sail positively on the 8th of January, and has still 3 Cabins disengaged. Apply to *Skinner, and Co.*—Bombay, 23d Dec. 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL, to sail about the 30th Instant, the *Urania' Capt. Edward Noaks*. For Freight apply to GEORGE S. KING.—Bombay, 23d Dec. 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL —To sail early in January the BOMBAY PACKET, Captain GARNOCK. For Freight or passage Apply to

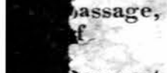
GEORGE S. KING,

Bombay, 23d Dec., 1837.

FOR PENANG, SINGAPOOR OR CHARTER TO MADRAS.—[illegible]e fine Barque *Fortfield*, 280 tons, Re[illegible]ister, *James Sly*, Master, for Freight or [illegible]assage, Apply to the Master at the office [illegible]f

EDMOND BIBBY AND Co.

[illegible]tampart Row, 23d Dec. 1837.



FOR *Cossier* in the Red Sea the *Barque Clairmont* to sail about the [illegible]d of January, having good accomodation [illegible]s passengers, for particulars apply at the [illegible]ffice of *Aga Mahomed Rahim Sherazee* [illegible]sq.—Nesbit Lane, 23d December, 1837.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO BUSHIRE AND BUSSORAH.—The New Ship *Sophia* of 450 Tons, *J. Grimwood* Commander, will leave on the 10th January, has good accommodation for Passengers, apply at the Office of *Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerazee Esq.*—Nesbit Lane, 23d December, 1837.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH.

ON Monday next, being Christmas day, a collection will be made as usual, for the benefit of the Poor.

H. JEFFREYS.
R. WARD—*Chaplains.*

Bombay, 21st December 1837.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the Last Will and Testament of *Dhondey Naigueen*, late of Bombay Mahomedan Woman, deceased, may be granted to *Punnah Luxumee* and *Bhicoo Naiqueens* also of Bombay Mahomedan Women, Executrixes in and appointed by the said Will, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated 21st day of December 1837.

H. A. WOODHOUSE.—*Petitioner's Proctor.*

اشتهار

در سوپریم کورت منبي عرض نهوده است
بر ي گرفتن وصایت اخري وصیت نامهٔ مرحومه
مسلمان دهودي نایکن باشندهٔ منبي واوه
خواهد شد بپتا نایکن و لکشمي نایکن
وبهیکونایکن ونام پاي ایشان وروصیت نامه
مرقوم ساخته وصیه خوو مقرر کروه است
هیه وا بستگان ویرا معلوم گردو
۳۱ دیزمبر ۱۸۳۷
بیچ سے اوو هوس وکیل عرض کننده

SUPREME COURT.—Application hath been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of administration of the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits of A. M. LYONS, late an Assistant Surgeon in the Military Service of the East India Company, on their Bombay Establishment, deceased, may be granted to SPENCER COMPTON ESQUIRE, Registrar of the said Court; all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 22nd day of December, 1837,

TO OVERLAND TRAVELLERS.

IN THE PRESS.

And will be Published before the 15th December,

"HINTS TO OVERLAND TRAVELLERS."

A BROCHURE compiled from all the latest and best Works on Egypt, together with information furnished by Gentlemen very recently arrived in India, viâ the Red Sea; with directions to Families regarding their fit out, and arrangements prior to leaving India, as well as on reaching Cosseir, or Suez in regard to accommodation, servants, &c.—with a PRACTICAL ENGLISH and ARABIC VOCABULARY in Roman Character.

Price per Copy Rupees 6.

To be had on application to the publishers Messrs HOGG AND SON, Madras, or Messrs. FARNWORTH and Co. Bombay.

N. B. As only a limited number of Copies will be struck off, Gentlemen who may wish for the work, are recommended to send their orders without delay.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that in deference to the urgent wishes of several parents, *Mr. Mainwaring* intends to change his present residence for the house No—in Nesbitt Lane Byculla ; the salubrity of the situation, and other obvious circumstances, combining to render, that a very desirable locality for the purpose. His boarders will accordingly be removed thither from the 1st proximo. He will however retain his present house, *for school rooms*, as the most advantageous arrangement he can effect, both with reference to his pupils and himself.

The school will re-open on the 20th January, References, Terms &c. communicated on inquiry.—Bombay 23rd Dec. 1837.

ON SALE,—at the Godowns of Messrs. *Higginson, and Cardwell*, the following choice Wines.

Rich old Madeira at Rs. 280 per Hhd. and Rs. 18 per doz.
Do. Malmsey at Rs. 130 per hf. qr. Cask, and Rs. 17 per doz. pints.
Do. old Port in quarts, and pints at Rs. 20 and Rs. 11 per dozen.
Superior Pale Sherry at Rs. 16 per dozen.
Do. Brown do. at Rs. 16 per dozen.
Golden Colored do. at Rs, 200 per Hhd. and Rs 13 per dozen.
Superior Champaigne at Rs. 40 per dozen.

Also a few, well finished, double barrelled Rifles, Guns, and Pistols in cases, complete.

Terms, Cash,—Rampart Row.— Bombay 23d Dec., 1837.

JUST published, and for sale at the COURIER OFFICE,—THE INDIAN CALENDAR, for the year 1838, shewing the various modes of reckoning time, among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MAHOMEDANS, and MALABARIANS. Also a list of such holidays as are allowed by Government during the year, printed on Europe paper.—PRICE RUPEES Two.

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC, with an INDIAN CALENDAR for 1838, embellished with a view of St. Thomas's Church with the proposed alterations, will be published the first week in January next. The army, civil, and Indian navy lists, will be corrected up to the 31st of December, and the list of Officers serving in H. H. the Nizam's Army to the 30th November. The whole will be printed on English paper. PRICE 6 RUPEES.—Courier Office, 23d December, 1837.

NOTICE.

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THIS PAPER.

THE PROPRIETORS in consequence of numerous applications which have been made to them have determined from the 1st of January next, to fix the Rate of Subscription as follows viz.

14 Rupees per quarter or 56 Rupees per annum.

But if paid in advance.

40 Rupees for a whole year,
22 Rupees for the half year and
12 Rupees for the Quarter.

FOR SALE—No. XXVIII, of the Quarterly ARMY LIST ; corrected up to the 31st October 1837. Printed on Europe paper.—Price 3 Rupees.—Courier office, 23d Dec , 1837.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock on the 2d January 1838, for the supply during the ensuing year of the undermentioned descriptions of stores for the use of this Department and of the Hon'ble Company's Steam Vessels—Distinct and seperate Tenders must be made for each description of supply.

1st. Miscellaneous articles as per list which will be shown on application at the office.
2nd. Clarified Tallow.
3rd. Firewood Baubul.
Ditto Ainee.
Ditto Khair.
4th. Charcoal Baubul Large.
Ditto ditto Small.
5th Copper Annealing Tubes.

The Tender for miscellaneous supplies must specify a rate per cent above or below a list of prices which will be shown in this office at which the Contractor will undertake to supply the whole of the articles enumerated, those for the remaining articles to specify the rates at which each separate article will be supplied, and the sum of Rupees (200) must be deposited by each party whose tender is accepted for each seperate tender to be forfeited in the event of evasion or delay in entering into the necessary recognizances.

Any further information required may be had by application at this office.

Security will be required and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

F. MCGILLIVRAY,—*Mint Engineer.*

Bombay, MintEngr's. Office, 19th Dec. 1837

THE INDIA JOURNAL OF MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Published Monthly, 16 Rs. per annum, payable in advance.

OPINION OF THE MEDICAL PRESS.

WE have, we confess, been no less surprised than gratified by the perusal of this journal. We were by no means prepared for so much original matter and so much clever and spirited writing as it contains. It is extremely creditable to the editors, and speaks well for the zeal and intelligence of our medical brethren as a body in our Indian empire, to whom this journal must be invaluable. We are much struck by the novelty and importance of many of the original communications on medical subjects.—*British and Foreign Medical Review.*

"It is likely to be of service to the profession in that quarter, for it stimulates the indifferent to exertion, and affords opportunities to the zealous for distinction. It is conducted by Mr. Corbyn with professional ability and with gentlemanly feeling.—*Medico. Chir. Rev. London* "Filled with good original papers and judicious selections. We must part with him for the present once more taking leave to express our respect for his talents, and nor wishes for his continued prosperity."—*London Medical Gazette.*

"A highly valuable and meritorious publication. The *Indian* Journal is an honor to the country from which it emanates.—*Medical and Surgical Journal Boston*

N. B. By the new post office regulations this Journal is dispatched by letter post from Calcutta at 6 annas to 400 miles and any distance above 400, 9 annas Orders and payments will be received by Mr. MALVERY, Church Lane, Bombay.

FOR SALE at *moderate prices* at the shop of SORABJEE RUSTOMJEE late PESTONJEE BHICCAJEE, and Sons, No. 22, Apollo Street, an assortment of *Elastic Indian Rubber saddle Girths.*

Bombay, 23d December 1837.

CHRISTMAS PREPARATIONS, *Mr Leggett* respectfully reminds his customers and the public, who kindly intend to favor him with orders for Christmas-day, that all orders for Plumb Cakes, mince pies, and other pastry should be sent him by the evening of Saturday next, the 23d Instant.—Bombay, 23d December, 1837.

AUCTION.—On Tuesday the 26th inst. Messrs. *Frith and Co* will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 11 A. M. by order of the Mortgagee "*Dharamsey Hemchund*" a quantity of valuable Jewellery consisting of Gold Necklaces of various patterns, Gold Bracelets of do. Gold Bangles richly worked, Gold Bangles set with Pearls, Gold Ear-rings set with Brilliants, Diamond Rings, Emerald, do. Ruby do, Gold Watches &c. &c.

On the same day, Messrs. *Frith and Co.* will sell on account of those concerned a few articles of Native Jewellery consisting of a Superb Diamond Necklace, Ear-rings and Broach, Gold Neck-chains and Bracelets, Diamond, Ruby, and Emerald Rings, Silver Ankle Ornaments &c. &c.—Nesbit Lane, 23d December, 1637.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY BY AUCTION.

ON Tuesday the 2nd January 1838, and following day, Messrs. FRITH AND Co., will sell by Public Auction, at his residence the "HERMITAGE" (near Gwalior Tank) the very elegant, and modern Household Furniture, and property, belonging to THE HONORABLE EDWARD IRONSIDE ESQ., proceeding to England, consisting of DRAWING ROOM FURNITURE composed of handsomely carved Jackwood Sofas, Cleopatra Couches, Settees, and Ottomans, covered with rich Silk Damask, and outer covering of Chintz, with Foot Stools to correspond, Chairs, elegantly carved pedestal stands for Vases, Work, and Chess Tables, with bags to match the Couches ; Drawing, Writing, Card. Oblong, and Marble Tables, a very handsome Mahogany Sofa Table, Teapoys, Cheffoniers ; a very fine toned cabinet Pianoforte by "Broadwood" in excellent order (if not previously disposed of by private contract) Cases for Ornamental China, and Shells, a very handsome Book case of large dimensions, with Glass doors, several nearly new and handsome English Carpets, Prints, and Oil Paintings, some of the latter by ancient masters and very valuable Superb Chandeliers, of 4-6-and 8 lights, Hanging Argand Lamps, with glass bottom Shades, double branched Wall Shades, both with, and without drops, alabaster Vases, Groups of Figures with Glass Shades, French Flower Vases with do. and, a great variety of very handsome table ornaments of ornamental China, 8 day clocks, and a variety of Busts of sizes, on brackets. CROCKERY, and *glassware*, consisting of splended Dinner, Breakfast, and Dessert services of English porcelain, Handsome diamond cut glass dessert set, Tumblers of sizes, Wine, Claret, Champaign, and Liqueur Glasses, Finger Cups, Decanters &c. all to match, DINING ROOM FURNITURE, consisting of a very handsome set of Mahogany Dining Tables capable of dining 32 persons. Oblong, and Square Breakfast Tables on pillars, Pictures Bronze Argand Hanging Lamps, Sideboard, Globe Lamps, Couches, Chairs, Wallshades, &c. Silver and Plated Ware, Spoons, Forks, a pair of plated pedestal Argand Lamps, Candlesticks, Tea Service, a very elegant set of plated Dish Covers, 16 in the set, Soup Tureen &c. *Bed room* and *Dressing room Furniture*, of all descriptions comprising Elegant, and spacious Bengal and other large sized 4 Post Bedsteads, with hangings, and Curtains complete, small Beds do. Mahogany, and Jackwood Wardrobes with Wings for hanging dresses, others with drawers, and shelves, Cheval, and Toilet Glasses, Complete sets of Dressing and Bathing room, Kitchen, Pantry, and Dispense Furniture of every description, Cooking utensils, and a variety of other very valuable property too numerous to particularize.

On the Second day's sale at noon will be sold (if not disposed of previously by private contract) a London Built Barouche, lately put into complete repair, a handsome Bengal built Chariot, newly painted Green, with Drab linings, are in excellent order, and well worth attention, Stable Furniture, a Tent in good order, complete sets of Camp Furniture. A choice collection of some rare and valuable plants in Tubs, and Pots, Rose Edwards, Myrtles, Virbina's, Sweet Briars. &c. &c. in Flower stands, and Baskets, and Garden seats.

Catalogues will be published on the [illegible] inst. and can be had by apply[illegible] "Hermitage," or at the Auction [illegible] the advertisers. The property will [illegible] for inspection on Saturday the 30th [illegible] —Nesbit Lane, 23d December 18[illegible]

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તેને • બીજે • દાકાડે • બપોરનાં • જો • કદાચ • ઘેરમેલે • નકી • વેચાશેતો • જકેર • લીલાંકુ • કરી ને • વેચશે • એક • લેનડનની • બનાવેલી • બરોચ • ગાડી • કવડાંજ • શારી • પંખે • શમરાવીછિક એક ખુશનુમો • બંગાલી • ચારટ • નવી • રંગાવેલીછિક એ • બંધો • ગાડીઅો • લીલા • રંગથી • રંગેલીઅો છે • તથા • તેકનાં • અશતર • કરાબ • રંગની • બ નાંતનાંછે • તે • શારી • હાલતમો • અને • ઘેકાંત • પે ચાડવા • જોગછેક તબેલાનો • શામીંતક એક • તંમબુ • શ રી • હાલતમોછે • તથા • કાંપનાં • શામીં ત નો • શટ • તહઆરક એક • જહો • નાદર • તથા શ્રીમતદાર • તબમો • તથા • કુડાંઅોમે • રોપેલાં • જાકાડોનોછે — તેમો • રોશ • હડવરડ ક મરતલ શકવરબીનાશક શ્રુવીટ • બરાહઅર • તથા • એ વગારે • બીનુબી • તે • કલોવર • હશતાંડ • તથા • રોપલીઅોમોછે • તથા • બાગમાં • બેશવાની • બ રનીઅોછે ક

તેનુ • ચોપાંનીકુ • તારીખ ૨૬ મી • ચાલતા • મહીનાંનીએને • દીને • છપાહ • તહઆર • થાશે તે • એ • કરમીતેજ • વાલા • ઘેરમો • તથા • આએ • જાકેર • ખબર • છપાવનારનાં • લીલાંકુ • ખાનાંમો થી • મલશે — એ • હશકેઅાંમત • તારીખ ૩૦ મી • ચાલતા • મહીનાંથી • દેખાડવા • શાકુ • કુથાડ શે — નીશબેટ • લેન • તારીખ ૨૩ મી • દીશેમ બર ૧૮૩૭ ક

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON FOR PASSENGERS, *No.*11, *Leadenhall street*. Parties arriving in England will, on immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER, *East India Passage Agent*, *No* .11, *Leadenhall street* (*next door to the India House*), secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage; engaging furnished apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to Hotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine, No. 11, Leadenhall street.—London, 25th Sept. 1836.

FIRST CALCUTTA LOTTERY OF 1838.

SECOND Club on eleven Calcutta Lottery Tickets, divided into 50 shares, are to be had from *Byramjee Nesservanjee Dantra*, at the office of *Messrs. Dirom Carter and Co.*, at Rs. 25 per each share, and the Holders of the shares will be entitled to participate proportionably in such prize or prizes as may be drawn to the above 11 Tickets, payable 51 days after the drawing of the above Lottery shall have been concluded, if claimed within twelve months, and not otherwise, and subject to a deduction of 2 per cent Commission.

TESMS—CASH.

N. B.—The particulars and numbers of the above 11 Tickets are mentioned in the receipt granted to those who take shares. —Bombay, 22d December, 1837.

CURSETJEE BURJORJEE has just received and exposed for sale at his shop in Hummum Street, No 13, opposite to Messrs *Yates and Co.* viz. A Few dozen Lady's Kid Gloves; a few dozen gentleman's superfine white Berlin, drab fancy white top, buff, straw, white Norway doe buttoned and white kid buttoned ditto; Cloaks; China silk hose; Indian rubber silk mounted braces; and silk handkerchiefs of various patterns.

C. B. also has for sale few 'dressing Glasses of rich plate glass, hunting and side saddles, Buggy Harnesses, and spare saddlery, Swan Quills. -Bombay, 22d Dec. 1837.

ANY Medical Gentleman, about proceeding to England, will be treated with on liberal terms for a passage as an eqivalent for his professional services during the passage.

Apply to Captain *Heath*, at the office of Messrs. *Higginson and Cardwell*.—Rampart Row. 23d December, 1837.

WANTED.—An Elderly European Female, who can give undeniable references as to character, to attend on two children proceeding to England. For further particulars apply to *Mr Beck*, Apollo Street, Fort.

ON sale at the Godowns of *Messrs. Forbes and Co.*, a few three dozen cases of superior Champagne, from *Messrs. Escombe and Sidebotham*, at Rs. 126 per Case.—Bombay, 23d December, 1837.

NOTICE, is hereby given, that *Sorabjee Muncherjee*, Oonwalla, has contracted to purchase from *Jamsetjee Byramjee* and *Dorabjee Byramjee*, and also administrators of thee state of the late *Rustomjee Byramjee*, deceased, a house of two apartments, situated in Borah Bazar Street, within in the fort walls of Bombay, and in the neighbourhood of the house of Jewraz Balloo, assessed under No. 84; if any person or persons having any claim by way of Mortgage, Inheritable rights or otherwise, he, she, or they, are hereby requested to make known the same to the said purchaser at his shop in Bazar Gate street, near the Manockjee Sett's agiaree within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise he, she, or they, will be precluded therefrom, dated 22d Dec. 1837.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 12th December, 1837.

No. 546.—By a Resolution passed in the General Department under date the 14th instant, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to sanction an arrangement by which Assistant Surgeon Weatherhead has been ordered to undertake the duties of Civil Surgeon at Sholapoor, preparatory to Assistant Surgeon Leggett's proceeding to Akulkote for the recovery of his health; and by which Surgeon Patch of the 7th Regiment Nattve Infantry, has been nominated to act as Civil Surgeon at Sholapoor, during the absence of Assistant Surgeon Legget on medical certificate at Akulkote.

Bombay Castle, 16th Decembar 1837.

No 547.—The following appointment is made:—

1st *or Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry.*

Lieutenant C. B. Raitt to be Adjutant, vice Baker deceased,—Date of Appointment 17th October 1837.

No. 548.—The undermentioned Officers have returned to their duty without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors:

Lieutenant H. Aston of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry,—Date of arrival at Bombay 5th December 1837.

Veterinary Surgeon T. Hilton, medical establishment ditto ditto.

No. 549. The Brigade order under date the 1st April last, directing that all reports and returns be made to Lieutenant Colonel E. M. Bagnold of the 7th Regiment Native Infantry, at Sholapoor, from the date of his arrival at that station, is confirmed.

No. 550. By a resolution passed under date the 13th instant, in the Political Department, Doctor F. S. Arnott of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to the medical charge of the Baroda Residency, in addition to his Regimental duties, vice Doctor T. S. Cahill.

No. 551.—Surgeon J. Walker. Medical Storkeper at the Presidency, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, on urgent private affairs.

No. 552.—The following temporary arrangments are confirmed:

Brevet Captain R. W. Honnor of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry, to take charge of the Treasure Chest and Post Office, and Lieutenant C. Lucas, of the Bazars at Dapoolee, from the 6th instant.

2nd Lieutenant E. S. Blake, to act as Quarter Master to the 1st Battalion of Artillery, from the 12th July last, during the absence of 2nd Lieutenant Gaisford on Committee duty.

By the order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 13th December 1837.

No. 109.—The following promotion is made:—

Lieutenant T. E. Rogers to be Commander, vice Igglesdon, invalided.—Date of Commission, 13th Dec. 1837.

Midshipman John Sheppard to be Lieutenant, vice Rogers, promoted, Do. do. do.

Bombay Castle, 15th December, 1837.

No. 110.—Commander Haines, is appointed President of the Committee of Survey, in succession to Captain Rose.

Captain Sawyer, will receive charge of the office of President of the Committee, from Captain Rose, on the 20th Instant, and perform the duties until the return of Commander Haines.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD.—Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c. &c.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14th December, 1837.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant Mr. T. C. Loughnan, acting third assistant collector of Surat, one months leave from the 25th instant, under clause XIV. of the absentee regulation, to proceed to the presidency, for the purpose of being examined in the Guzerattee language at the ensuing examination, to be held in January next.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to sanction assistant surgeon Leggett, civil surgeon at Sholapore, proceeding to the presidency on sick certificate, with leave of absence for two months.

Bombay Castle, 19th December, 1837.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to permit Mr A. A. C. Forbes, assistant collector of Ahmednuggur, to proceed to the presidency, on leave of absence from the 1st to the 20th proximo, for the purpose of being examined in the Maharatee language, at the ensuing examination, to be held in January next.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 18th December, 1837.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant the Reverend E. Mainwaring, A. M. chaplain of Poona, leave of absence to visit the presidency, for the period of one month from the 1st proximo. The Reverend A. Goode, performing his duties during his absence.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council
W. H. WATHEN.—*Chief Sec.*

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 15th December 1837.

Mr. G. Coles, acting first assistant to the Collector of Tannah, has been allowed leave of absence, from the 28th ultimo to the 4th instant, on sick certificate.

Mr. J. W. Hadow, assistant to the collector of Rutnageeree, is allowed leave of absence, for 15 days, from the 17th instant, under section XIV. of the absentee regulation, to proceed to the presideacy, on private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 20th December 1837.

Lieutenant G. Wingate, superintendent of the revenue survey in the Deccan, is allowed leave of absence for 15 days, to proceed to the presidency, on private affairs.

Mr. W. S. Boyd, collector in Candeish, is allowed leave of absence for one month, to proceed to the presidency for the benefit of his health.

Mr. P. Stewart, first assisantant to the principal collector of Poonah, has been plaeed in charge of the Havaillee and Paubul districts.

Mr. R. Keays, acting first assistant to the collector of Caira, is allowed to proceed on deputation, and to be placed in charge of Kupperwunj and Mhausra purgunnas.

The leave of absence granted, on the 29th ultimo, to lieutenant A. Nash, of the engineers, employed on survey duties in the Poona collectorate, is to have effect from the 6th instant.

Mr. J. Vibart, principal collector of Surat, is permitted to proceed into the districts, on deputation.

Mr. A. Bettington, assistant to the collector of Belgaum, is allowed leave of absence for 10 days, under section XIV. of the absentee regulation, to proceed to Sholapore, on private affairs.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. R. REID.—*Secy. to Govt.*

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Graham, bheel agent, and commandant of the Candeish bheel corps, is permitted to visit the presidency, instead of Sholapore, under the leave granted him from the 15th instant.

Bombay Castle, 16th December 1837.

Mr. Henry Brown, acting senior assistant judge and session judge of the Conkan, for the detached station of Rutnagherry, is allowed leave of absence, for one month, from the 1st instant, under section XIV. of the absentee regulation, to visit the Mahabuleshwur, Hills.

Ferrozshaw Dhunjee Shah, Khan Bahadoor, principal sudder ameen of Surat, returned to his station on the 9th instant, under the leave granted him on the 8th ultimo.

Mr. A. Hornby, assumed charge of the office of acting assistant judge and session judge of Surat, for the detached station of Dhoolia, on the 4th instant.

Under the provisions of regulation VI. of 1834, the Civil Courts at Rutnagherry, will be closed for a period of six weeks from the 2nd proximo.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle 19th December, 1837.

Mr. W. Courtney, 2nd assistant to the political commissioner for Guzerat and resident at Baroda, returned to his duty on the 7th instant.

Captain H. Bury, superintending the Guicowar contingent in Katteewar, is allowed leave of absence for one month, from the 15th January to 15th February next, to visit Baroda on private affairs.

Mr. James Erskine, political agent in Katteewar, is allowed leave of absence to visit the presidency on urgent private affairs, for one month, from the 10th January to 10th February next, under section XIV of the absentee regulation.

The leave of absence granted to Captain W. Ward, commanding the irregular horse in Cutch, under date the 21st ultimo, is cancelled at his own request.

Bombay Castle, 20th December, 1837.

Captain Outram, political agent in the Mahee Caunta, is permitted to visit the presidency for a period of ten days, on urgent private affairs.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. P. WILLOUGHBY.—*Sec. to Govt.*

The Post Master General has the honor to publish for general information, the following List of Post Office Stations, subordinate to Bombay.

Alphabetical List of Post Office Station, Subordinate to the Post Master General, Bomaby.

Ahmedabad. Ahmednuggur. Anjunwell. Asseerghur. Aurungabad. Baroda. Bassein. Beejapore. Belgaum. Bheewndy. Bhooj (Cutch.) Bhopawar. Bombay. Broach. Callian. Chandore. Damaun. Dapoolee. Deesa. Dharwar. Dhoolia. (Khandiesh.) Ellichpore. * Goa. Hursole. Kaira. Kassarah. Khandalla. Kirkee. Kulludghee. Kunnur. Kurrar. Mahableshwur (or Malcolm Peit.) Malwan. Mhar. Mhow. Malligaum. Mundlaiser. Nassick. Oomrowtee. Padegaum. Pahlunpore. Panwell. Penn. Poonah. Punderpore. Rajcote (Kattywar). Rutnagherry (Southern Concan). Seroor. Severndroog. Sindwa. Sholapore. Sattarah. Surat. Tannah (Northern Concan). Tulleh, Vingorla. Viziadroog.

NOTIFICATION.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information, the following directions for entering the Hujjamree and Kedywaree branches of the River Indus, by Lieutenant Carles, of the Indian Navy.

The mouth of the Hujjamree branch of the Indus lies in Latitude 24° 8′ 25″ north, and Longitude 67° 25 east. On the north point there is a beacon 45 feet high, with a large cone on the summit, which in clear weather can be seen distinctly at a distance of 10 miles, and in the channel leading towards it across the shoals, there are two buoys, one outside its mouth, and the other on the point of a sandbank projecting from the left bank of the river.

Vessels intending to enter this branch ought, on sighting the beacon, to stand in towards the land, until they are close to the shoals, in about 4 fathoms, and then steer along them until they bring it to bear N. N. E. ¼ E. they will then be at the entrance of the channel, close to the large fairway buoy, which has a cone on it, and is laid down in 20 feet at high water spring tides. From the buoy a course steered direct for the beacon until about half way between them, will take [redacted] the bar in the deepest part, where there [redacted] 12 feet at high water spring tides, and they [redacted] bear away for the small buoy which is laid dow[redacted]nt of a sandbank projecting from the north [redacted]ntrance, and pass it on the right or south sid[redacted] low water there are heavy breakers right across this mouth whenever the wind is from the westward, and even at high tide the swell that rolls in accross the bar, is extremely high.

The Kedywaree mouth, is situated 4 miles E. S. E. of the Hujjamree entrance, in Latitude° 6′ 30″ north, and has a beacon in the shape of a slender pyramid, 25 feet high; on its north point it is approached by a channel about 5 miles long, and from 600 to 800 yards broad; at the entrance of which a large buoy has been placed in 3¼ fathoms; from this buoy the beacon at the mouth of the river bears N. E. ¼ N.—that at Hujjamree mouth N. ¼ W. after the buoy is passed steer N. E. by N. ¼ N. keeping the beacon a point open to the eastward until the Hujjamree beacon bears N. W. ¼ N. then steer for the former—upon this line there is no where less than 10 feet at high water spring tides. At both the Hujjamree and Kedywaree mouths, it is high water on the full, at change at 11 hours.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Govr. in Council.
J. P. WILLOUGHBY,—*Secy. to Govt*,

Bombay Castle, 19th December 1837.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM.

BOMBAY.

Passes granted up to the 11th instant.....	Chests	546

MALWA.

Passes granted up to the 29th ultimo.....	Chests	3,398
Ditto from the 8th to the 13th instant.....	,,	183
	Chests	3,581

IMPORTED.

From the 8th November to the 12th instant...	Chests	1,171
Ditto from 13th to the 19th instant.....	,,	499½
	Chests	1,670½

EXPORTED.

From the 8th November to the 12th instant..		42
Ditto from the 13th to the 19th instant..		None.
	Chest	42

J. TAYLOR,—*Opium Agent.*

Bombay, 20th December 1837.

DURPUN.—DECEMBER, 22d.

We understand that, it having been brought to the notice of Government that Trimul rao, son of Rao Bahadoor Venkut rao, Principal Sudder Ameen of Dharwar, who has come to the Presidency to again the advantages of Superior education, has, in a short time, distinguished himself creditably in European literature and sciences, and passed a satisfactory examination at the General Assembly's School, the Right Honorable the Governor presented him with a handsome Khilut on the 21st instant, as a mark of his approbation.

Salt was selling yesterday about 1 maund a Rupee instead of 6 maunds, which was the usual rate at which it could be procured before the 15th instant, This w[redacted] shew that the complaints of the native community [redacted] not without reason; and that however excellent the pr[redacted] ciple of the new act, its immediate effect has been to pre[redacted] hard on a great part of the people.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

Sir.—The annnouncement of the charges made b[redacted] Mr. Waghorn for the conveyance of passengers across the desert of Suez, appears to me calculated to creat[redacted] very unfounded idea of the expenses attending an ov[redacted]

* The Post Office at Goa, is under the sole control of the Portuguese Government, and is not Subordinate to, but only connected with the Bombay Presidency.

F. BOURCHIER,—*Post Master General*

Bombay, 18th December 1837.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

and journey, and therefore likely to prevent many from enjoying a most delightful trip.

Several letters were published in the Courier in 1834, which contained the fullest, and most accurate, information on every point necessary for the traveller; and from those communications it will be seen, that one hundred dollars is very nearly equal to the whole expenditure of each gentleman, in a party of six, from Cosseir to Malta! Yet that party were eleven days at Thebes, and at Cairo ten, and including the hire of Camels, Boats, a capital House at Cairo, the Passage (13 £ each) from Alexandria to Malta, and all expenses of Guides, Horses, Servants, presents to Osman Effendi and other persons, and living on the rroad, each individual of the party only expended 28£.

very obt. your's

21st *December*, 1837. W. P.

NOTES.—Camels from Cosseir to Thebes ¾ of a dollar each.

Boats to accomodate 3 persons from Thebes to Cairo 7 dollars each.

Boats to accomodate 4 persons from Cairo to Alexandria 7 dollars: rent of an excellent House in Cairo for 10 persons 1½ dollars per diem.

The Passage (13£) to Malta was a gross imposition, 8£ being the fair charge in a sailing vessel, and 10£ in a Steamer.

HIGH WATER TABLE,—23RD DECEMBER, 1837.

	MOR.	EVE.
Saturday	7 3	7 56
Sunday	8 6	8 36
Monday	9 6	9 8

EXCHANGE.

	BUY	SEL
6 per cent Remittable Loan		
First five per cent Loan		
No. 320, a 1st class		
Second five per cent Loan	108 @	111½
Third five per cent Loan	112	111½
Bills on Calcutta, 30 days	100¾	100½
Bills on Madras, 30 days	99	98½
Bills on England at 30 days sight		
Ditto at 6 month's sight		
Canton Bills		
Spanish dollars per 100	220½	220
Sovereigns each	10¾	10½

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Names of Vessels	Agents	date of intended departure.	To what port.	Touching where.
Frances	Messrs. Higginson & Cardwell	25th instant	Liverpool.	St Helena
Asia	Do. Forbes & Co.	27th do	London	Ditto.
Princess Charlotte	Do Dirom Carter & Co	30th do	Liverpool.	
Urania	G. S. King Esq.	Do. do	Do.	Ditto.
Lady Feversham	Do. Dirom. Carter & Co	1st January	London	Cape.
Malabar	Do Skinner & Co.	6th do	Do.	Ditto.
Ellora	Ditto	Do. do	Clyde	
Gilmore	Do. Duncan Gibb & Co.	10th do	London	Cape.
John Knox	Ditto	Do. do	Liverpool.	
Boyne	Do D. & M. Pestonjee & Co.	Do. do	London	Ditto.
Bombay Packet	G. S. King Esq.	15th do	Liverpool.	St Helena

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Capt. Fawcett, Asst. Advocate Genl. from Belgaum.
Ensign. L. S. Hough. 18th Rt. N. I. from Vingorla.

DEPARTURE.

Captain Henry Hancock, Staff to Khandallah.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH.

On Wednesday the 20th instant, Mr. G. Scales of a Daughter.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Dec 22.—Barque Fort [illegible] James Sly. Master from Calcutta 17th Nov. 1837.

Passengers.—2 Parsees.

Do. Do.—Brig Regia; [illegible]ovett Master from Point de Galle, 29th Nov.

Passenger.—Mrs. Ducos.

DEPARTURES.—None.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

The East India Company's Brig, Taptee, Brig of War Euphrates, and Sloop of War Clive.

STEAMER.—Atalanta.

FREE TRADERS.—Princess Charlotte, Hannah, John Knox, Asia. Lady Feversham, Elora, Frances, Urania, James McInroy, Gilmore, Boyne, Bombay Packet, Malabar, Drongan, and Ganges.

COUNTRY VESSELS.—Tauze. Lord Castlereagh, Hamudee Kusrovie, Mahadimbu Shaw, Discovery, Futtay Salam, Eliza, Hydroose, Good Success, Sandwich, Mamoody, Emily, Orleana, Sumdany, Sultana. Anna Maria, Sophia, Hero, Bombay Castle, Edmonston, Haywood, Ruparell, Caledonia, Clarissa, and fortfield, and Regia.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S,—Barque Mecca, and Mahoemedee.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 23rd DECEMBER, 1837.

The announcement which was made a short time since of an intention to open a better description of road between Bombay and Calcutta than the present one, or to render this last more available for purposes of transit, was received by us with no small degree of pleasure. Although of course every one, desirous of cementing and knitting more strongly together the various important divisions of this vast empire, would desire to see their connecting roads as perfect and complete as possible, yet we think that the proposed plan of levelling the present dawk lines and rendering these serviceable for light conveyances is as much as at the moment appears expedient or practicable. Within two or three hundred miles of each of the presidencies the roads should and no doubt would be constructed in as solid and substantial a manner as the amount of transit on such parts would justify, and it would be through the intermediate spaces only that the less finished ways would pass. A publication, which merits every commendation from the well-wishers to the Indian community, has frequently dwelt on the advantages which the improvement of the roads through the interior would confer upon this empire, and we gladly avail ourselves of its powerful assistance to press, with all the anxiety and earnestness we can summon to our aid, the imperative necessity which now exists for looking more to the interior of the country, and rendering it ours in fact and reality as well as in name by a closer intimacy and correspondence. Although it would not have gone a great way, where so much is to be effected, yet we did not despair until within the last few hours that our steam fund would have been bestowed to *open the ball* and to shew a government, hitherto niggard and impolitic in these matters, that it's subjects understood and appreciated the wants of this great country better than itself, and that, although toiling under a burning tropical sun, they were eager to throw their mite into the scale of civilization and improvement. The noncontents have however out-numbered those who would have placed the fund to fructify upon the road to Agra, and therefore the splendid occasion of rivalling a *liberal* government has been lost through the self-partiality of the steam contributors. The publication to which we have referred is the *Friend of India* and in one of it's articles some time since, it is stated that in the whole distance between this and Calcutta there remain only 450 miles to be constructed, commencing from Midnapore and ending at Nagpore—all the rest of the line being either covered by an excellent road, as from Bombay to Aurungabad, or with a road quite sufficient for all useful purposes, as far as a necessity at present exists. Now such being the case and convinced as the Supreme Government must long since have been of the vital importance of a better communication, we hardly know in what language to characterise the backward retrograding principle which has so long governed the Councils of Bengal. But what has been done at Sumbhulpore shews how very imperfect is the local knowledge of our legislators. "The enterprising post-master" says *The Friend of India* "at that station has "recently opened a new path for the dawk, which has "shortened the distance no less than 40 miles"; so that through positive ignorance of the geography of the country, the toiling and wearied dawk-men have wound their way no less than 14,600 miles every year since the communication has been established to *no purpose*, when all this expence of men and time might have been saved, by a little more vigilance and proper surveys on the part of the Government. This is no very bright specimen of governmental knowledge or prudence, but it leaves us the hope that with proper surveys and experienced and practical men to direct them a saving of 200 miles might be effected in the *supposed* distance between the Eastern and Western side, since so much clipping has been made in one portion only of the long and wearying route. But let us hear what the Friend of India says again as to the immense advantages which would result to the country to be traversed by this 450 miles of road, and the benefits which such an improvement, would confer on its impoverished inhabitants.

"The advantages to be derived from laying open this country by means of a great high way, and a free communication with the more civilized districts east and west, are such as to give a strong cast of benevolence to the project. The tract of land through which this route would pass, measuring about 400 miles square, is at present one of the wildest which can be conceived. The greater part of it is overgrown with thick forests and jungles, the abode of wild beasts, while the patches of cultivation which occasionally intervene, are occupied by men little elevated above the brute. Yet the country is eminently endowed by nature with advantages. It abounds in hills, rich in ore, and in vallies capable of the highest cultivation. It requires only the progress of civilization to fill this region with smiling villages and thriving towns. The productions of these extensive countries are very imperfectly known. It is certain, however, that they abound generally with fine timbers. The lac and tussar silk insects afford their products plentifully throughout. The hills generally, and the eastern ones in particular, are rich in iron ores. The Palamow district possesses extensive fields of coal. The soil in Sirgoojah, it is stated by Hamilton, "is singularly rich, and so well supplied with moisture that even the tops of the hills are marshy." The vallies yield vast quantities of Tickoor (Circuma angustifolia) from which the natives prepare a farinaceous powder scarcely to be distinguished from the arrow root of the West Indies. The district of Sumbhulpore produces abundance of rice, cotton, and iron, and also diamonds and gold dust. The high table land of Mynput, which is considered salubrious, is situated in this district. The uplands, generally of these countries are represented to be well adapted for dry grains and pasturage, while the vallies yield the most abundant crops of rice. There being no outlet, however, from these provinces by rivers or roads no produce is raised beyond what the inhabitants themselves require, and thus no means are afforded them of bettering their condition, by bartering their own productions for those of their neighbours."

We ask therefore whether, either in a political a statistic or humane and benevolent view of the matter, every effort ought not to be made to open improve and civilize a country so circumstanced, and over a great part of which proud liberal and enlightened England asserts her dominion. To neglect this any longer, to procrastinate, to broach niggard sentiments of economy on such a question, ought to bring blushes on the face of those who pretend that the sway of Englishmen over India is *for India's good*.

We have been favored by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce with the copy of a letter addressed to its chairman on the subject of the duties on British imports in the Ports of Yemen, which the Pacha has directed shall not be visited with a higher duty than 2¼ per cent. Mehemet Ali, the *Viceroy* as he is termed in the letter, has also directed that the purchases of Coffee by the Egyptian government shall be made at the market price. This latter arrangement will be of advantage, as it will enable the merchant to compete with the Egyptian ruler and tend to the benefit of the cultivator. As the policy of the Pacha secured him a monopoly of most articles of produce in his territories the throwing open the trade in coffee is one sign of an approach by this singular and energetic man to more sound political views in this respect.

Bombay Castle 19th Dec., 1837.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

SIR,—With reference to the recent complaints against measures adopted by "Ibrahim Pacha" to the prejudice of British commerce in regard to the sale of Coffee at Mocha, and the exaction of excessive duties on British imports, I am directed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council to state for the information of the Chamber, that on a representation being made to Mehemet Ali, the viceroy has issued a peremptory order, prohibiting the imposition in the Ports of Yemen of a higher duty than two and a quarter (2¼) per cent. on British imports and exports, Coffee, included; and has directed that all Coffee purchased by the Egyptian government shall be paid for at the market price.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY.—*Sec. to Govt.*

To the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce.

We have inserted an extract from the *Durpun* as to the price of salt in Bombay at the present moment, which we hope is an exaggerated statement. If the price of this article should receive so large an augmentation we fear the new act will have but few well-wishers. We presume it is merely the commencement of a new system which has afforded the Banyans the occasion of speculating on the credulity and surplus pice of their customers.

The amateurs of aquatic sports were on the *qui vive* last Monday to witness a trial between the yacht *Sandwich* and the schooners *Emily* and *Pearl*. The start took place by signal at 2 o'clock from opposite the Apollo Bunder with a light sea breeze. The *Pearl* immediately took the lead followed by the *Sandwich*, the Emily however soon passed the latter; and the vessels continued in this order till they reached a Boat anchore off Tull Point, a run *nearly* before the Wind, the *Pearl* being three quarters of a mile and the *Emily* about 600 yards a head of the *Sandwich*. On rounding the boat at about 3 o'clock, the *Pearl* made a mistake, we believed from a misconception of the course, in consequence of which the *Emily* passed her, as well as the *Sandwich*. The next point was the fair way buoy, dead to windward, the *Emily* leading she and the *Pearl* stood out to sea evidently with an intention of making but one tack when able to weather the buoy, the *Sandwich* on the contrary manœuvred with short tacks beating to windward. On this tack the *Emily* had decidedly the advantage of the *Pearl* and kept to windward of her, which may mainly be attributed to the extreme lightness of the latter. The *Sandwich* at 5 o'clock had worked within 100 yards of the buoy, when the *Pearl* having previously tacked came down with a flowing sheet passed a head of her and rounded it; and in about 10 minutes after the *Emily* and *Sandwich* did the same, the former leading by about 50 yards. The breeze which had hitherto been light now freshened and the *Sandwich* going free went a head of the *Emily* and rapidly gained upon the *Pearl*. In rounding the sunken rock buoy the *Pearl* was first and close to it, the *Sandwich* was second but considerably to leeward, and the *Emily* last in point of rank, but very much to windward of the *Sandwich*. At this period of the trial night came on and it was impossible to see the result; we believe however they all anchored about ½ past 7, the *Pearl* first *Emily* second and *Sandwich* last. In this trial the *Emily* maintained her former high character as a fast and weatherly boat; had the *Pearl* been deepter so as to have enabled her to work better to windward; she would in all probability have maintained her advantage on this point as well as before the wind. The *Sandwich* laboured under vast disadvantages, being ready for sea, with all her stores and heavy ballast on board, and having a very light breeze. She evidently requires a strong north wester fully to develope her sailing qualities and we have no doubt under such circumstances the result would have been very different. This vessel was formerly a Government Packet, but was purchased by her present owner as a Yacht, and sailed from England about 15 months since, her tonnage about 190. The *Pearl* was recently built in our Dockyard and is intended for the China Eastern Coast Trade—her tonnage about 120; this was we believe her first cruize and the result gives good promise of her superior sailing qualities. The *Emily* is well known amongst us, her tonnage is about 70.

CALCUTTA.

BENGAL HURKARU.—DEC. 9.

We understand that the *Diana*, the new steamer, which was fitted out for the Straits, is now employed on the Tenasserim Coasts, having been sent there by Lord Auckland to be ready in case of a brush with the Burmese. This little craft would do much good, if she was sent to Rangoon, with instructions to attend upon the British, Assistant Resident or other local authority, and also if necessary to aid in protecting British property. The sight of her traversing 12 pr. brass guns, and two 12 pr. stern chasers, would perhaps *amuse* his golden footed Majesty and his courtiers. We should like, much better, to see H. M. S. *Larne* sent on this duty.

We see it mentioned in some of the English papers, that Mr. Amos, the Law Professor at the London, University, is about to receive the appointment to succeed Mr. Macaulay. Mr. Amos is a gentleman unlike his predecessor, very well known and highly respected in the legal profession—he is a barrister in considerable practice, is considered to have sound enlightened and liberal views as an English lawyer; to be well versed generally in the principles of jurisprudence upon which our own and the Continental system of Laws are based; and to possess, in addition to these qualifications, a business-like, methodical mind, and very considerable acquirements in general learning. What the gentleman may do in his capacity as fourth ordinary member of the Council of India, (supposing the intelligence of his appointment to be correct) it is of course difficult enough to say—new made honors, play the deuce with sober, hard working people, £10,000 a year fixed salary, is apparently an inefficient stimulus to exertion in the business of code-making. We ourselves wish the Law Commissioners were paid by the *job* or by the *piece*, and we think Government would find it come much cheaper and quite as good. Let us for instance ask how much the magnum opus, of the Commissioners, which is *said* now to have seen the light after a three years' conception and labor—(we say nothing about parturient mountains, and muscipular abortions) but how much has the Criminal Code, with its annotations by Mr. Macaulay cost Government? The accounts stands thus we will suppose.

To three years' salary to Mr. Macaulay	£30,000
To ditto ditto to the three Commissioners	£45,000
To travelling expences	£0
Total...	£75,000

Without counting the salary of the Secretary, who is of no earthly use and ought forthwith to be shelved, and the expenses of the *office* in which two or three Ex-Lottery Office Contractors, and other valuable and erudite members of the community have found births, and whose salaries would if totalized amount to a very considerable sum. This as every one will admit, is making the Indian Government pay through the nose, for a rifacciamento of the Criminal Law, of which New Criminal Law, be it observed nobody ever pretended to feel the want, the English and Mahommedan systems answering perfectly the wants of the people,

While we are upon this subject we should willingly ask of Mr. Macaulay, how he reconciles his proposed resignation of office and his return to Europe, with a conscientious performance of those duties, which he took upon himself when he accepted his appointment.

The commission had imposed upon it the arduous task of settling the Law, criminal, civil and fiscal for all India.

To the Chief Commissioner a most *profligately* handsome salary was awarded by the act. No pension was attached to it in consequence, and the object of the framers of the clause in the Charter giving this salary, and the common sense of the whole thing, was that the Chief Commissioner should preside over the *job* of code-making *ab ovo usque ad mala*, from the first course, (the criminal code) up to the final cooking of the graud Hindoo-Anglo-Mahomedan Olla Podrida, which was to be the conclusion of the intellectual banquet, to be prepared for the millions of these countries by those scientific *artistes* the Commissioners; and that out of his salary of £10,000 a year the Chief de Caisine, i. e. the Chief Commissioner, should save enough to enable him after *the labours of a life* to repose on his well earned legal laurels, and to enjoy in his dignified retirement the grateful consciousness of having drawn his gigantic salary, not altogether in vain, Mr. Macaulay, is, apparently, troubled with no scruples of conscience on this head; he has drawn upwards of £30,000, and has absolutely *nothing* to shew for it: he appears to entertain no doubts, as to the propriety of resigning his office, without having accomplished even the tithe of the *duties* which devolved on him by his act assumption. He wilfully forgets that all those valuable stores of knowledge relating to the mode of Legislating for India, with which his long residence in India, intense application, and opportunity, must needs have furnished his brain, must in the event of his departure sail with him. And that the aptness of his successor, for the important office of Chief Commissioner, must depend upon his industry; and that thus the course of codification will be obstructed, by the departure of Mr. Macaulay, exactly in the ratio of the amount of local knowledge which Mr. Macaulay *takes* away with him. All this does the fourth ordinary Member appear to sink in oblivion. The decent pretence of ill health for this abandonment of his post, is denied to him. No one enjoys a better appetite than the fourth ordinary Member. The care of a family is out of the question. The fourth ordinary Member, insensible to the charms of wedded life, hath neither chick nor child, calling for his presence. The constituency of Leeds have got Sir W. Molesworth and Mr. Baines, to see to their wants in Parliament, and can for the next seven years spare Mr. Macaulay to his *duties* in India—what then can be the motive superinducing this singular dereliction of what must be considered the right line of conduct, in the Chief Commissioner?

Alas, the high souled, the poetic, the inspired, the pride of the Union, (debating society) the terror of the Westminister and the darling of the Edinburgh Reviews, the promising orator, the favoured disciple of the energetic Charles Grant, and the regenerator (by anticipation) of the jurisprudence of India, has turned aside out of the bright career traced out for him by fate, and the Whigs, and has become a worshipper of the Mammon of unrighteousness—he has got thirty thousand pounds, and *coute qui coute* he is determined to spend them at home. India and its code, may take care of themselves. The fourth ordinary Member has washed his hands of us. Like many other distinguished characters, Mr. Macaulay leaves this country, for this country's good. For our own parts, we cordially wish him a pleasant voyage, and as we never may expect, so we hope, we may never, in this country, see his like again.

CALCUTTA COURIER.—DEC. 9

The Bombay papers say that two war Steamers of 1100 tons are coming out to form part of the Indian Navy. The Court is understood to have sanctioned the employment of the *Atalanta* or *Berenice* upon an experimental trip from Calcutta to Suez. As those vessels are likely to be engaged some time, and perhaps could not be spared from the Bombay packet service until there be more steamers at command, we shall hope to see the experiment made with one of these noble vessels of 1100 tons in the South West Monsoon, when they come out; for with vessels of that size and corresponding power of engines we are satisfied the passage will be made with ease as well as with celerity.

When our brother of the *Hurkaru* comments upon the salary of the present head of the Law Commission, he appears to forget that Mr. Macaulay draws no salary at all in the capacity, but merely as fourth Member of the Legislative Council, for which duty he receives the same emoluments as the other Ordinary Members. His duties in Council indeed are less than those of his colleagues, who have executive as well as legislative duties; but if the appointment be well filled, as the *Hurkaru* lead us to think it will be in the person of Mr. Amos, a man of eminence in the profession of the law, we should not consider so important a situation over paid, by being placed on a footing with the other Members of Council in emoluments, as well as in dignity.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

TIMES.—SEPTEMBER 11.

The more closely and the more carefully O'Connell's letter to the "people of Ireland" is considered, the more selfish, sordid, and treacherous will the character of the writer appear—the more manifest will become the nature of the league and convenant which he and our Whig ministers have certainly entered into although *they*, with a degree of impudence and falsehood which *he* could hardly surpass, deny the existence of any compact between them. That O'Connell resolved to acquire the means of subsistence for himself and his family by some disgraceful and dishonest course was apparent from the moment in which he abandoned the profession to which he was bred, and took to leading the beggar's life he still pursues, and by which he thrives so well. It will be remembered that until the Lichfield-house compact was struck between those most high-minded persons and most constitutional, politicians, the Whigs on the one hand, and the Irish Rebels and the British Radicals and Republicans on the other,—O'Connell was in the constant habit of urging the immediate introduction [illegible] progress of certain measures relative to I[illegible] sometimes with tears and prayers, but oftener wi[illegible]g and threats—invariably declaring that the *ne*[illegible] would be too late—that the "wrongs of Irela[illegible] become intolerable—that the redress he craved [illegible]nded by turns must be applied without delay. [illegible] recollected, too, that on one memorable occa[illegible] pretended that his patience, and the patience of "[illegible]ans," were exhausted, and that he actually move[illegible] immediate Repeal of the Union, or what was equivalent thereto. Yet immediately after the Lichfield house compact, this big bully and beggarman aggravated his voice and roared as gently as any sucking dove; his tone become lower and lower month by month; and when at last he was admitted by the Whigs to a participation in the profits of office, the wondrous change that his last letter confesses came over him. He sends round the begging-box skill, because the "rint" is too good a thing to give up; he still talks of the "wrongs of Ireland," because that is necessary for the extortion of the penny from ragged, and the half-penny from the starving, of his "beloved countrymen;" and as he can no more live without somebody to vilify and slander than a bear can get through the day without a poll to climb, he burnishes up the old blackguardism he used to vent upon the Whigs, and bestows it at second-hand upon the Conservatives. But though he *talks* of the "wrongs of Ireland," and pockets all that the priests can wring for him from the most needy peasantry in the world—though he exhibits a programme of what he calls "Justice to Ireland," and threatens "repeal" ultimately—yet he is content to leave these "intolerable wrongs" precisely where they are, and to postpone *all* justice to Ireland *sine die*, so long as the Whigs—"the bloody and brutal Whigs" as he but lately called them—remain in office, and he, by sharing in the patronage of a government which is daily increasing its patronage, is enabled to place or pension his adherents, and the friends and relatives of all who have the means of giving him an equivalent, either by procuring subscriptions to the "rint," or furnishing election funds, or—in meal or in malt,—for Dan is no more scrupulous than the rest of the firm in which he has been admitted a partner. "The ministers," he says, "will not be able, perhaps, to achieve *all they desire for* Ireland, *or may be totally prevented* by the House of Lords *from doing us any justice*; yet as there can be no doubt th[illegible] they will do all they possibly can to serve Ireland, *must not blame them* for any failure which may be c[illegible] by the power of their enemies as well as ours." Neve[illegible] an unprincipled demagogue act a more treacherous [illegible] towards his dupes than O'Connell is acting towards "[illegible] people of Ireland," whom he sells as he slavers them [illegible] the slime or panegyric, fulsome enough to turn the s[illegible] mach of a Chinese sycophant; never was a baser or [illegible] meaner wretch than O'Connell gibbetted in the annals of political profligacy. But let this unprincipled impostor take heed. We know him to be as vain as he is vicious, but we warn him that he is far less clever than he flatters himself he is. He has declared *too much* of his game,—so much of it, that there is not the remotest possibility of his being able to play it out successfully. The game he has declared is this:—While the Whigs remain in, he means to continue the profitable treachery he is now practising; but when they are kicked out, and his pickings share the fate of theirs, he proposes to return to his old turbulent courses, and raise a hallabaloo louder than before about "justice to Ireland." Yes, he has not calculated upon what he will nevertheless find to be the fact—namely, that Parliament and the country will meet him only with shouts of scorn and derision when he comes forward to demand of the Conservatives the passage of those measures which he is content to put in abeyance not only *now*, but for as much longer as the Whigs keep in office, and pay him for keeping quiet. He has shown the cloven foot, and a fig for his *tail*—were it twice as long as it is. Ireland can go on very well without any

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such measures, by O'Connell's own confession—only they are to be clamoured for, if he is unbribed, while a Ministry that gives him-money is not to be blamed for not passing them! The humbug of "justice to Ireland" is at an end. Lord Erin may shift his peas from thimble to thimble, and gull the Irish still as he has gulled them heretofore; but, in England, there can no longer be any doubt either as to his character or his game. He can deceive *us* no more, for he has *confessed* himself to be an impostor, and the next time he puts on the "patriot" in the House of Commons, he ought to be dealt with as the police deal with those smaller beggars who endeavour to cheat humane people out of alms by shamming fits in the streets.

TIMES,—SEPT. 10.

Mr. Daniel O'Connell, or, if the Radical *Wexford Independent* be right, Lord Erin that is to be, has published another long rigmarole letter, in which he says to his beloved Whiteboys—

"Remember, I am *repealer*; remember, I tell you it is my belief *that justice will never be done to you until you have again a parliament in College green*; and every fact that arises proves more and more strongly the utter hopelessness of relief from the British parliament."

We beg the attention of the ministers and of their scribes to this passage. They may tell us that it is qualified, that Lord Erin is making an "experiment." No doubt he *says so*. But then he has said twenty times that he *knows* the experiment will *not succeed*, which is equivalent to a notice to the Whiteboys not to allow it to succeed. Yet why, it may be asked, does O'Connell, Lord Erin, recommended that the "experiment" should be continued? For this simple reason—he is humbugging the "finest pisantry" to as great an extent as he is humbugging the Whigs. While the "experiment" lasts, Daniel's nest is feathered, and he makes it an "experiment," in order that if the Whigs should tire of stopping his march with substantials, or a Conservative Ministry come in, he may raise once again the cry of the Repeal of the Union. He has *sold* the Irish people, but only conditionally. Hitherto he has lived by them. He is too wise to *kill* the goose that lays the golden eggs; and therefore his reservation as to repeal, which is not killing but cooping the goose.—See, then, the state of dishonour and disgrace to which the so-called government of this country has reduced us! Even the bland Lord Althorp said, that rather than consent to the Repeal of the Union, he would brave the horrors of a *civil war*. Yet, civil war, or successful rebellion without a blow, is that to which O'Connell ultimately looks. And it is in favour of the nominees of this selfish traitor that Lord J. Russel has written a letter in *the Queen's name!* Is there a man with one drop of British blood in his veins, who will hesitate to raise for the protection of the monarchy, the maintenance of the integrity of the empire, and the dismissal of the Whig-Radical Cabinet, which O'Connell the Repealer, and O'Connell the Repealer alone, keeps in office?

UNCLE HORACE A NOVEL.

By the Author of "Sketches of Irish Character." 2 vols. Colburn. London, 1837.

There is but one law by which we can fairly try the excellence of a novel—its fidelity to nature. But within this law are contained so many indispensable conditions, that while we are in reality testing the truthfulness of the narrative, we may appear to be subjecting it to arbitrary rules of construction and composition. A little reflection, however, must show that these rules are indispensable, that a novel cannot be natural that is not written in a tone of reality, and that does not progress in such a way as shall be reconcileable not only to general experience, but to internal *vraisemblance*. Suppose, for example, that the characters are drawn after every-day prototypes, having all the qualities of men and women such as we usually meet in society, but that the author, wanting the power to sustain them through probable circumstances, should carry them off into a labyrinth of romance, the incongruity would constitute an offence against good taste, as well as against truth, which, after all, is the best regulator of taste in such matters. Or, suppose that the incidents are simple and unstrained, and grow out of each other in natural succession, yet if the author have indulged in an inflated style, have thrown too much of what is called poetical phraseology into the descriptions, or suffered the tone of the dialogue to soar above the occasion, or the habits of the speakers, our sympathy with the fortunes of the story (which can be called up only by its likelihood throughout) will be diminished in proportion. Thus a novelist may conceive his plan with judgment, and fail in the executions; or his plan itself may exhibit faults of a more serious kind. *Uncle Horace* is open to some objections on both grounds; with many beauties of a high order in the details, the plot runs into melodrame, and the treatment is occasionaly tinged with false sentiment.

It would be difficult to give in a brief outline all the lights and shadows of a story so perplexed by underplots; but we will attempt to compress its leading features into a short compass.

Uncle Horace is a worthy merchant of Liverpool, who, after having accumulated a large fortune in trade, devotes his affections and all his worldly interests to his niece, *Mary Lorton*—one of those purely-minded beings who come out of all temptations unchanged. *Uncle Horace* is an old bachelor, an eccentric, blunt, honest man, who despises fashionable society, and loves goodness, after his own fashion, better than rank or beauty, or any thing else. His brother, living more upon the surface of society, marris a charming girl, changes his name, dissolves partnership, and comes to reside in London on his fortune. *Mary Lorton* is his only child. They go into the first circles—conquering by the force of a magnificent exterior the impediments in the way of their plebeian origin. While they are in the midst of the dangerous and dizzy delights of a London season, *Uncle Horace* suddenly appears amongst them. He has some misgivings about his gentle niece, and he and his old servant *Peter Pike* take up their quarters in the grand house in Belgrave square, to watch the progress-on of the family. In the meanwhile *Harry Mortimer*, nephew of *Lord Norley*, and cousin of his daughter, *Lady Ellen*, has been for some time mixed up with the brilliant scenes. *Harry*, who was at first neglected by friends, was formerly a *protegé* in the counting-house of the worthy *Horace Brown*, and there an unconfessed attachment had sprung up between him and *Mary Lorton*. The great desire of *Uncle Horace* is to bring about a marriage between them, for he had discernment enough to perceive the love which neither of them, had acknowledged, and to discover in young *Mortimer* those noble qualities which he knew would make his niece happy. But here a little *contre-temps* takes place. *Lord Norley* for the sake of consolidating the family property, is anxious that *Harry* shall marry *Lady Ellen* und *Lady Ellen* is secretly devoted to her cousin. But she detects his love for *Mary*, and with the utmost magnanimity resolves to sacrifice herself for the sake of promoting his happiness. This object is easily accomplished: an explanation of their mutual feelings restores the seperated loves to each other, and all the preliminaries are arranged for their union.

Up to this point the novel is faultless. The account of town society, of the eccentricities of *Uncle Horace*, of the doubts and fears of the lovers, and the generosity of *Lady Ellen* (whose character is, on the whole, the noblest of them all) are full of truth and earnestness. But now the canvas is about to be darkened by events that verge, if not upon the improbable, certainly upon that kind of romance which is very rare in real life. A stranger muffled in a cloak has been seen to watch the carriage of *Mrs. Lorton* home from a party, and certain mysterious conjectures pass between *Uncle Horace* and *Peter Pike* concerning him, they evidently knowing more about him than they choose to tell. At this juncture *Mr. Lorton* dies suddenly at the dinner table, and the marriage is consequently postponed. The fortune of *Mr. Lorton* has been all expended, and the arrangement of their affairs devolves upon *Uncle Horace*. The widow and her daughter, accompanied by *Harry Mortimer* and *Lady Ellen*, remove to the Isle of Wight; but some heavy sorrow troubles *Mrs. Lorton's* mind. She borrows from her daughter all the money which the kindness of her uncle has bestowed upon her, and even her jewels, consecrated by the occasion for which they were purchased, to raise supplies for some unexplained purpose. The mystery of her private grief thickens; and at last the stranger appears again, and the influence he exercises over her fears can no longer be concealed. The intruder, it appears, was formerly a suitor of the lady's, and was privately married to her (although he deserted her on the day of the marriage) before she met *Mr. Lorton*. Believing him to be dead, she formed that connection of which *Mary* was the offspring. He demands money as the condition of secresy; but at last her funds are exhausted, and she is driven to the last extremity. Being an Italian—as such villains of romance are usually, and, by a sort of convention, represented to be—he is not very scrupulous in his means of enforcing a compliance with his wishes. Finding that she has no more to give, he makes a diabolical proposal for the hand of her daughter, hoping thereby to secure the inheritance she expects from her rich uncle. The proposal is spurned with righteous indignation by both mother and daughter; but the latter, to save her mother's fame, offers to reveal the whole truth to her generous uncle, to get from him the fortune he would otherwise have conferred upon her, and, relinquishing *Harry Mortimer*, to purchase with it the secresy of the human fiend. The offer is accepted, and *Mary* sets out at night for London to carry it into effect. But the Italian is too wary to trust her, and, believing that success would be secured by a different course, stops her post-chaise on the road, and carries her off to lonely house in the neighbourhood of Southampton, where he hopes to make her write to London for a rich ransom. But she rejects his suggestions with astounding firmness, and remains in bondage until, after a very entangled process of discovery, the place of her confinement is traced, and she is rescued by her friends. Her mother goes mad—the Italian commits suicide, but lives long enough to establish *Mrs. Lorton's* reputation by a confession that the marriage was illegal—and, after some light-minded scruples of a womanly kind, *Mary* is at last married to *Harry Mortimer*.

The reader will at once perceive that as the story advances, the circumstances become more and more involved, and in a way, too, that is not very probable. But he must read the novel to be fully assured that our censure of this part of the work is well founded. We have not drawn into our sketch one half of the difficulties, the escapades, and explanations that impede the course of the narrative. The episode of *Magdalene*, and the former history of the Italian, and the appearance on the scene of a Frenchwoman who is opportunely introduced to heighten the complicated tissue, and to assist in clearing it up, and of the wife of the villain, would take up too much room for description, besides that they are hardly necessary to a general view of the story. This is the grand error of the plot, that it degenerates into a romance just hovering between the likely and the unlikely, without taking enough of florid colouring of the wonderful to fascinate us altogether in that direction. Our interest is still solicited for the persons of the drama on the score of probability, while they are whirled through incidents that border on the marvellous.

Uncle Horace suffers especially from this error of judgment. His cordial and upright nature seems to be sadly puzzled in the strange dilemmas with which he is mixed up. He is too real in himself for scenes so little akin to the sort of experience which such a man might be expected to pass through; and we cannot help fancying him, like the basket-maker, suddenly transported to the caverns of magic, gazing round him, with his mouth wide open, in inexpressible astonishment at the things that were taking place around him. But *Uncle Horace* is a good portrait, notwithstanding. He is full of kindliness to the last, and the only fault we have to find with him is that he places too much stress upon money as an agent for effecting his purposes. He holds, with Walpole, that humane nature is so corrupt as to be always ready to be purchased, and when he wants to gain an object he invariably has recourse to a bride as the shortest and most effectual road to success. This is unworthy of his hearty and honest character: Mrs. Hall ought to have made him think better of mankind, if she would have had us think better of him.

Lady Ellen and *Mary* are drawn with great skill. The high-minded qualities of the former, and the sweetness and truth of the latter, relieve the darkness of the picture, and yield us someting to repose upon the midst of its confusion. The rest of the character do not present any remarkable traits; but they are all *individuals* which is a great merit. Each person engaged is distinguished from the rest by some particular attributes that give an effect of life to the action.

In the treatment of the story there are some faults which might pass unreproved in a writer of less ability. Mrs. Hall, in the fullness of her own feelings (stamped visibly on her pages) shews herself too often. She interrupts the illusion of the narrative by references to personal experience, such as "I remember a person who &c.," or, "I once knew a rich man whose, &c." or some such token of her own mind and thoughts as bring in the author as a participator in the interest of the fiction. This is palpably wrong; it is like an artist painting himself in the corner of a landscape in act of sketching the scene before him. We are satisfied that in this instance it arises from the sincerity of the writer, who pours out unconsciously her own sentiments, which are too strong to be repressed; but it spoils the deception to let us behind the scenes, and shew us the lights and pullies.

An instance of this betrayal of the means of effect—but of a different kind—is furnished in the following passage. There are two persons on the scene—the action of the moment is of great interest, and, after suggesting that it "would have been a glorious one for a painter," Mrs. Hall proceeds to describe the *tableau*.

The contrast between the two figures was striking, and almost terrific: the count held back, with a determined and fiend-like aspect—his tall, manly figure being considerably thrown up by the bright glare of the blazing fire, which relieved the shadowy effect of the supplicating female. All the accessaries were in excellent keeping—the dark drapery of the window, a beautifully-shaped sofa, a harp with scattered music on the stand near it, a vase of flowers, round which were thrown books, and one or two single figures carved out of alabaster—all harmonized; but all were subservient to the action of the two living objects, who were stirred by deep, yet perfectly distinct passions.

Here we have the whole scene drawn out for us, and carefully disposed: all the accessary points thrown in to heighten the effect, and the spectator suspended as it were at the height of the passion, and called upon to look at the striking attitudes of the figures, before he resumes the interrupted thread of the dialogue. Surely it is not a very profoud canon of art to let the action speak for itself, and produce its own impressions, without employing accessories of this doubtful description?

We find, also, some slight deviations into the superficial mode of writing which sits awkwardly upon this agreeable and moral author. What, for example, can be much more ridiculous than to make a waiting maid talk of the "abstraction of genius." Here is the passage—*Magdalene* is talking to her young mistress.

The abstraction of genius is one of its especial gifts: if it were not abstracted from the world, how could it ever bear the poverty which worldings die of?

To be sure *Magdalene* is a superior sort of waiting-maid, and has been in Italy, and is moreover a girl of fine feelings: but then this "abstraction of genius" (which, very like a waiting maid, she calls a *gift*) is something out of the way even of minds much higher in the scale of education. Then, again, we have a contrast between French and English women of a "certain age," which is true enough on the main, but which has a touch of affectation in it that can hardly be excused.

A Frenchwoman in the decline of life is one of the most delightful companions in the world. She retains a sufficient desire to please (the real source of coquetry) to the end of her days; and this desire prevents her from being either cross or stupid. She dresses well; that is to say, a woman of forty does *not*, in France, dress like a girl of fifteen; she takes care in the morning to arrange her blonde, so that the coming wrinkles may appear as but the shadow of the lace; her figure is well sustained, and, by the aid of a little rouge, and a little pencilling, her eyes, the only real beauty in a French face, look brilliant, and, what is better still good-natured to the last.

Our women in England, at forty, or thereabouts if they decline to act "Miss in her teens," take to long whist and heavy dinners. We cut short half our days by this arrangement, and mistake stupidity for wisdom; as if there was more wisdom required in counting the spots on a card-board than in creating mirth or clipping the hours' wings with diamond scissors.

In another place we have a still more striking example of word-painting to very little purpose. The following passage is a description of the sorrows that press down the young. There is a lurking truth in it, but it labours sadly under a load of verbiage.

But the affliction which to witness, weighs so heavily on our spirit, is that which comes upon the young when their hearts beat high with hope, and their eyes are bright with love—when to them even autumn leaves look green, and winter winds feel warm—when the murmur of the brook is sweet in their ears as the song of a morning bird—when they read poetry in the stars, and commune with the moon as with a familiar friend—when they weep over broken flowers—when their step scatters the diamond dew from the heather, and they listen untired through the midnight watch for the plaint of the nightingale—when the light laughter trembles on their lips, and the blood that gushes through their veins keeps time with virtue, without an effort to be virtuous. Oh! when such youth is suddenly aroused to a knowledge of the heaviness of existence—when its vase is broken, and the odours it had treasured therein scattered to the merciless winds—we feel as if our hearts would break—we dare not seek to read the future for them—we know that the cry.

Give me back, give me back, the wild *freshness* of morning, is answered—never!—the hart may pant for the water-books, but they are dried up. I do not say that youth can be no more happy after this crushing of the soul; those who talk of everlasting misery, arraign the mercy, if not the justice, of the Creator. Such a thing never was, never will be; the summer may be warm, the autumn pleasant; but if the avalanche has fallen, and the violets of life are buried beneath its snows—their *freshness* is destroyed—destroyed for ever.

When such a writer as Mrs. Hall, whose stories are really full of morality of the best and most practical kind, commits herself to such a style as this, (which is very rare with her) we are not surprised that others should make it their whole stock in trade. As a picture of youth the whole of this is preposterous. The happy time of the young, it appears, is when they think that the autumn leaves are green, and that the winds of winter are warm, when they weep over broken flowers, when their step scatters the dew from the heather (which the step of the old would to quite as easily,) and when the blood tha *gushes through their veins keeps time with virtue, an effort to be virtuous!* But when affliction comes upon them, then their freshness is gone, as the freshness of the violets is destroyed by the fall of the avalanche, which, we apprehend, would not merely destroy their freshness but crush them into dust, stem, blossoms, and leaves! We would not stop to point out such faults as these, were it not a pity to find them in such good company.

The extracts we have made are not to be received as specimens of this novel, but rather as illustrations of the points to which we have objected. The good that is in the work—its admirable portraits—its moral truths—and its general tendency to show the permanent beauty of virtue—cast into shadow all its minor defects. If it be not of equal merit throughout, it has redeeming features of excellence that amply compensate for incidental faults.

MISCELLANEA.

The separation in high life, which has been so long talked, of, is at length, it is said, on the eve of being arranged. (Lord and Lady Chesterfield are the parties alluded to. The separation is understood to be insisted upon by the friends of the lady, the irregularities which induce this step being wholly on the side of his lordship.)—*News.*

A number of remarkable antiquities have recently been discovered in Saxe Weimar, and the Grand Ducal Government has published an ordonnance for the preservation of these different objects. In making excavations for a new road in the environs of the village of Dienstædt, near Stadtilm, an ancient tomb was found, in which were enclosed serveral sacred vases, urns, arms, amber ornaments, pearls, silver necklaces and bracelets, pins, and other objects in ivory, etc. The delicate workmanship of these articles precluding the supposition of their being of German origin, and nothing indicating their Roman origin, the tomb in which they have been found is supposed to be that of an ancient Hun or Vandal chieftain. A similar but much more extensive and valuable discovery has recently been made at Saalborn, near Berka, on the Ihn, consisting of about 500 coins, medals, and bracelets, the antiquity of which dates from the 13th century.

We extract the followiug from a volume on the statistical archives of France, lately published by the Minister of Commerce, as showing the great sub-division of property that has taken place in this country since the Revolution of 1789. There are throughout France 5,205,411 properties, paying a land tax of less than 5fr. a-year; and 10,893,527 properties paying from 5fr, to 10000fr. If each of these latter properties had a distinct owner, there would be at least 10 millions of landed proprietors, each owning on an average 2 acres.—The houses and habitable buildings of France are 6,849,551 in number; wind and water miles, 82,946; iron works and furnaces of different kinds, 4,423; manufactories, 38,314; public buildings, hospitals, barracks, etc., 98,000.

A PRACTITIONER.—In the *Lancet*, we find the following account of a recent medical exmination at Apothecaries' Hall:—"A young man had just come from the country with all his necessary testimonials for the ordeal of examination for practising his profession. These cersificates he had possessed a long time previous. When examined on the drugs, he was found very deficient; and as a last resource, he was shown the jalap root; when, after looking at it for a long while, he admitted his ignorance of the substance, and was told that he might retire, —without his certificate of course 'Well,' he said, 'm only alternative is, when I reach home, to shoot myself at the same time showing a pistol, with which he told t Examiners that he should commit suicide. The Exa miners begged that he would reflect before he committe so desperate an act; but he said that their advice was o no use, as he had quite made up his mind on the subject He was than sent a short distance from the table; whe the Board consulted together whether he should have h diploma or not; and at length one of them was sent t the young man to tell him that although thay had com to a decision to grant him his license to practise, yet was no more fit to practise than a boy who had been on three months apprenticed. Thus were the health and live of a portion of the community committed to this person keeping.''

Several of the Paris papers are amusing themselves a the expense of an Envoy from the Dey of Tunis, said t be now stopping in this capital. One of them relate that a gentleman having invited the Envoy to an evenin partly, and requested him to bring his family with him the host was not a little surprised at receiving his distin guished guest followed by eight ladies dressed *à la Bay dère*. The French ladies assembled were at first disco certed, but on finding that Circassian manners were a good as Parisian, the evening passed off with eclat notwithstanding the apologies of the Envoy for not bein able to bring *more* of the inhabitants of his harem. An ther journal declares that the same diplomatic personag went to St. Cloud the other day on board one of th steamers, and hired one of the cabins for himself and hi veiled beauties, etc.

We take the following from a Toulon letter of the 13t inst.:—"The Turkish squadron has not made its ap pearance off the port of Tunis, but a frigate of that nation with a great number of men on board, has been seen i the distance. She, however, altered her course, having no doubt, ascertained that our squadron was already in the port. Besides the ships of the line, under Admira Lalande, there are a French brig of war, the *Palinure* an English ship, and two Egyptian sloops of Tunis. The Admiral has had several conferences with the Bey and the French Consul. The *Diadème* line-of-battle ship has arrived from Brest with men for making up the complements of such ships as are not fully manned. She is under orders to sail again to-morrow. It is believed by some that she will join our squadrons at Tunis, but we think it more probable she will go to Port Venders to take troops to Bona.—Letters from the latter place of the 5th have been received at Toulon, stating that the appearance of the French squadron off Tunis had produced a good effect on the Arab tribes, who expected that France was going to take possession of that place. The works of the camp at Medjez-el-Hamar was still going on,—*Galignani's Messenger, Sept.* 18.

A joint Commission has been appointed by the French and English Governments for settling the limits of the oyster-fisheries on the coasts of Normandy, and will shortly be assembled at Granville. On the part of France, Capt. Depanis, of the navy, and M. Gerbidou, a naval commissary, have been appointed; and on the part of England, M. Perrier, the English Consul at Brest, and Lieut. Spark of the navy.—*Ibid.*

According to an official statement, at the last general election there were 172,968 electors, inscribed on the lists, of whom 129,390 gave their suffrages. Of these, it is said about 80,000 voted for Ministerial, and 50,000 for the Opposition candidates. The same account states that there were in the kingdom 5,205444 persons who pay taxes, not amounting to 5fr. per annum; 5,242,846 paying from 5fr. to 100fr.; and 44,271 paying above 100fr —*Ibid.*

The *Centinelle des Pyrenees* [illegible] the following, of the 13th inst., from the Spanish fr[illegible]:—"Col. Gambarte of the cavalry, and another [illegible] of the same corps, deserted on the 5th from Tafa[illegible] went to Estella. On presenting themselves to Ge[illegible]ria, they were but coldly received. He had not forgotten that Gambarte voted for the death of General Santos Ladron, who was shot at Pampeluna in October, 1833. The inhabitants, who also recollected this transaction, Shouted in the streets: *Death to the traitor Gambarte!* Gen. Gareia placed the Colonel under arrest.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

In a latter of the 26th ult., quoted by the *Swabian Mercury*, it is said:—"The Porte has given a satisfactory answer to the French Ambassador on the subject of the expedition of the Capitan Pacha, having declared that it was no more than a cruise to practise the men and officers and that it would return by the end of the month." The letter adds that many officers were going to the reviews at Wosnesensk, and that it was still expected the Emperor Nicholas would visit Constahtinople, preserving a strict *incognita*.—*Ibid.*

GENERAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of the General Steam Navigation Company was held on Monday at the office of the company, No. 69, Lombard-street, which was numerously attended. The report from the directors of the proceedings of the half-year ending the 30th of June last was read, and gave general satisfaction. It is stated that the Neptune, of 650 tons, built by Messrs. Green and Wigram, and the Leith, of 780 tons, built by Messrs. Menzies, of Leith, had been added to the fleet of the company. After declaring the dividend for the half-year ending the 30th of June last, the unanimous thanks of the proprietors were voted to the chairman and directors, and the meeting separated.—*Atlas.*

CURIOUS TITLE.—A book was printed during the time of Cromwell with the following title:—"Eggs of charity, layed by the Chickens of the Convent, and boiled with the water of Divine Love. Take ye and Eat."—(*Chronicle*) *Sept.* 26.

A NEW COACH.—There is now building a coach at once novel, elegant, and safe, the invention of a scientific gentleman, named Stafford; who has secured a patent for the same. It may be proper to state that, on the suggestion of the superintendent of the mails, a similar coach, intended for the country, was built, in order that its mechanical construction might be practically tested. Accordingly, a public trial of one built at Nottingham was made, in presence of several hundreds of the most respectable inhabitants of that town. Frisby, an experienced and well-known whip, took the reins; the coach was drawn by four spirited horses, and had, inside and out, the full complement of passengers. In descending the hill to New Radford, it was several times intentionally, when running at the top of speed, suddenly swerved off the road, the near wheels working upon a bank three feet high, and the off-wheels in the drain. In each emergency the coach retained its vertical position like a mariner's compass, so much so that the gentlemen who composed the inside passengers were altogether insensible to their apparently perilous situation. The body of the new coach instead of resting, as is usually the case, upon springs below, is poised upon two upright supporters rising from the beds and axles, and passing up between the body and the boots. The tops of these supporters are surmounted by elliptic springs, on which the body is so suspended that on meeting inequalities on the road the centre of gravity of the vehicle is freely adjusted, and the liability to overturn it completely conquered.—(*Times.*

THE WORD "TALENTED."—The last *Edinburgh Review*, in allusion to this barbarism—an importation, be it observed, *en passant*, from the "Emerald Isle, says no human being will use it who is not prepared for any atrocity!—*Sun.*

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